For Governor : WADE HAMPTON, of Richland, Lieutenant Governor: W. D. SIMPSON, of Laurens Attorney General: LEROY F. YOUMANS, of Richland. Secretary of State: R. M. SIMS, of York Comptroller General

JOHNSON HAGOOD, of Barnwell. State Treasurer : S. L. LEAPHART, of Richland. State Superintendent of Education : HUGH S THOMPSON of Richland

Adjutant and Inspector General: E. W. MOISE, of Sumter. For Congress-Third District:
D. WYATT AIKEN, of Abbeville.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING FOR CON-SULTATION.

In accordance with the resolution of 'he County Executive Committee of the Democratic party, there will be a meeting of the members of the County Executive Committee in the Masonic Hall at Anderson on next Monday, at 10 o'clock a. m., and all of the Presidents of subordinate clubs, together with the members of the executive committee of each club, are requested to be in attendance upon this meeting. It is carnestly desired of what is best for us, we virtually admit that every one of the persons above mentioned shall be present, as this will probably be the only full conference that will be held before the election. Important matters relative to the conduct of the canvass in this County will be discussed and acted upon.

E. B. MURRAY. County Chairman

General Mosby, of Virginia has, it is announced, accepted the consulate at Canton from President Hayes. This will necessitate his leaving the country, and thus one of Grant's third term yelpers will be gotten rid of. We are sure after his departure the atmosphere of Southern politics in general, and the politics of Virginia in particular, will be may be perpetual.

Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, has been beaten for a renomination to Congress from the Republican party. It is hard for a man who bas sacrificed so much of principle and of honor in fighting to the Republican than it does when we are continually party, whether right or w.org, hould be so unceremoniously slaughtered in the house of his friends. Perhaps the General will think some other people need cursing out besides the Democrats of the

It has been asserted by Hon. Jeremiah Black that ex-President Grant is willing to accept the nomination for President from the Republicans in 1880, but that he requires as an additional inducement to the salary and perquisites of the Presidency, that the party shall raise him before hand a contribution of two hundred thousand dollars. This sum is just equal years, an' it is claimed by the friends of General Grant that as he cannot live or an income of fifty thousand dollars a year as President, that in consideration of his distinguished services to the party the Republicans ought to raise the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which he requires as a present before he will consent to run. We, however, do not believe this statement is correct, for there is no doubt in our mind that General Grant would like to get the nomination, even without the money, though it may be he is indulging the idea that he needs the money in the hope that he will get the money and the nomination too. If it is true that he requires the money as an inducement to accept the nomination, he gives evidence of good common sense, for what he gets beferehand is about all he will realize from the canvass, as the country has about decided to have a Democrat for President next time. Perhaps Grant realizes this, and only seeks to make a little money out of his popularity with the Rapublicans.

The Chicago Times presents its readers with an interesting programme for the next Congressional session. It says that it has information that President Haves will be impeached by Congress for being a party to the alleged bargain to give Louisiana to the Democrats, if they would allow the presidential count to proceed so as to make Mr. Hayes President. This case will be tried in extraordinary session of the Senate after the fourth of March, and Mr. Hayes will be convicted and ousted from the Presidency, and that Mr. Wheeler will resign because he is too honest to profit by the lief of General Grant, for he must realise fraud, and then a Democrat will be elect- in common with all the American people ed President by the Senate, which will that nothing short of Providence could be Damocratic. It would take a good have selected such an efficient instrudeal of credulity to believe this. That Mr. Hayes deserves impeachment we United States as he proved himself to be have no doubt, but that he will ever get during his two terms as President. The it we have just as little doubt. Neither Parson then proceeds with his eulogy of would the impeachment of Mr. Hayes get rid of Mr. Wheeler, for the latter is not so honest as the Chicago Times pretonds, for if he is willing to profit by the election frauds to the extent of being Vice President, he would in all probability be willing to take the Presidency itself. The story of the Times is simply a nice little scheme to help the Republi-cans carry the next House of Representestives by arousing projudices agains the Democrate in Congress. If that is the best campaign thunder they can start, the Republicans had better gracefully submit to the defeat which awaits them in November next.

The New York Tollows says Ben But-ler told a friend that the original alleged "Sterman letter" has been obtained, and is in the possession of the Totter com-mittee and would be not in avidence in

Octobes. He (Butier) has seen it and has see doubt of its genoineness.

The Locklears and their negro accomplice, Pompay Easterling, convicted at the nurder of Frank Bryce, the Irish or, in Feburary last, web all exe-

WHAT WILL THE NORTH SAY!

This is a question which is asked by the people of South Carolina entirely too often, we think. There is scarcely a public measure proposed that it is not first asked, What will the North say about it ? and upon considering, the meaning of this, we will be forced to acknowledge that it is really the result of a continued meddling of the Republicans of the North and West with the affairs of this State, because the Republican party continued in power here longer than in most other Southern States. In Georgia or Mississippi, for instance, there is not this tender regard for the opinion of the North, and we can see no reason for it any low zer in South Carolina. We are not governing the North but are governing South Carolina, and therefore the question should not be what will the North think? but what will the people of South Carolina think about any measure? If it is right and beneficial for the State to pursue any line of policy, it ought to be adopted without reference to the opinion or outsiders. When New York and Massachusetts wish to do anything, they never inquire as to the opinion of South Carolina. We are as much a State of the Union as either of these, and our people know as much about what is best for us as they do, so that there is no benefit to be derived from consulting them about our domestic matters. As long as we ask what the North has to say about our actions, just so long will the impudent Republicans of the North continue to express their views about everything we do, and that, too, with an appearance of justification; for wheneve: we cringe and fear to exercise our views the right of these arrant self-constituted censors to meddle with our public affairs. We think it is about time for the people

masters or our overseers. When we have any matter under consideration which affects the State. the questions should be. Is it right? and then, Is it beneficial to the State? and if it is, we should carry it out without reference to any other section of the country. This is the only way to break up Northern interference, and is the only way to establish our right to think and act for ourselves. If we had consulted the North we would have submitted to the election of Chamberlain two years purer, and therefore we hope his sojourn ago. Our success in doing what was right with reference to that canvass should induce us hereafter to pursue the same course of independent action whenever we bare decided upon what our State needs. If this should be tried, our people will find the North will say a great deal less about South Carolina trying to please it.

of South Carolina to realize that we are

free, and to act as free men by ceasing to

recognize any outsiders, either as our

## A STRIKER FOR GRANT.

Among the many political dead-beats who received great favoritism at Grant's hands while he was President, and are now repaying their obligations by vehemently urging his renomination for the presidency in 1880, there is no one more active in season and out of season than the somewhat celebrated parson Newman, who was Grant's pastor during the great smoker's presidential career, and to the salary of the President for four results of which have never been seen in Grant's actions, he was given the posigetting a free trip around the world together with a trifle of a few thousand dollars as salary. This Parson longs for a return of the good old days of Grantism. He has been out in the cold, politically speaking, since Grant left the White House, and the mere possibility of having him restored to the presidency, which the Parson feels satisfied would also restore him to some easy position, causes the New England parson to overflow with joy and give vent to his feelings in the following extravagant language relative to Grant, which none but the political bummers of this country will concur in :

will concur in:

"This nation has never appreciated the intellectual greatness of the man. His mind is not one of ratiocination, but of intuition. He grasps a thing instantly and unerringly. He does not want to be President again. But General Grant is supremely honest, entirely conscientious, and should an emergency arise where the American people demanded his services again, I know he would not refuse. He would regard it as a call of Providence."

In this he enunciates one great truth, which is that General Grant "grasps a thing instantly and unerringly." grasping of things is exactly what the patrictic portion of this country object to in the ex-President. They think he was disposed to grasp not only salaries &c., &c., but the rights of the people and of the States also. The Parson further says Grant "has an unwavering belief in

Providence, and he has often related to me various instances wherein he has pointed out the providential events of his life." We do not wonder at this bement for scourging the people of the Grant, and condemnation of Hayes, to the extent of an absurd and implous

blasphemy, as follows: "Hayes paid no attention to the outgoing administration for the last ten days of its existence. I think an invitation to lunch comprised about all the courtesy shown by the new President to the old. Hayes, John Sherman and Schurz ti ought that Grant was dead, buried and despended into heil. The third day he rose again, but they did not find it out till he reached Philadelphia, and never fairly realized it till he crossed the Atlantic."

The mere fact that Grant has the Camerons and Chandlers among politicians, and Bishop Haven and Parson Newman among the political preachers as his adrocates for a renomination to the presidency ought to be enough to disgust the better class of the citizens of the United States with him and his friends,

tried and convicted in the United States Court in Greenville. Redmond has not

Address of the State Pemocratic Ex-ecutive Committee.

The State Democratic Executive Com mittee yesterday adopted unanimously the following address and ordered it to be published:

PEADQUARTERS STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 22, 1878.

To the People of South Carolina:
The State Democratic Executive Com

mittee announce to their fellow-citizens that the State canvass will formally open on September 10th. Already the counties in general are ready for action, and the Committee cannot doubt that the campaign will be as brilliant as brief. Throughout the canvass the Democrac of South Cerolina will have but one rule of conduct. The platform of 1876, adopted and reaffirmed in 1878, is the supreme law of the Democratic party. By it the highest and the lowest are bound. No person, or body of persons, other than a State Convention, can change or modify its wise provisions and a state convention. its wise provisions and patriotic declara-tions. Within the lines of the platform the Democracy are safe. Outside of it and beyond it, there is no true Democracy in South Carolina. No issue not made in the platform and inconsistent with it can be raised. No issue made in the platform and consistent with it can

be ignored.

The platform of the Democratic party of South Carolina is at once a history and a prophecy. It is the record of what is past, and the assurance of what is to come. In it are declared Democratic principles and Democratic practice. The Democratic party, is not an issue of race. On the contrary, the objects of the Democracy, in retaining control of the State, are to complete the reform of abuses, to punish public criminals, to maintain the purity and ability of the Government in all its hanches, to lower the rate of tax-ation and lessen the burdens imposed upon the people, to ensure peace and concord, and, including all else, to give equal and complete protection to every public and private right of person and property, in order that the Government in the hands of the Democratic party shall be the Government of no one sec tion, of no one race, of no one class, but of the whole people of South Carolina, without limitation or restriction.

without limitation or restriction.

So far as time and opportunity have admitted, the Deu ocratic party has kept to the letter and in spirit every pledge or promise made in the platform of 1876. The State officers elected two years ago are again the candidates of the party. With the same platform and the same candidates holding beneficent possession of every department of the State Government, the Democracy of South Careline. ment, the Democracy of South Carolina deserve success and can command it deserve success and can command it. Vigilance is necessary. Action and incessant work are indispensable. Unity must be had. They who slumber on in false security, they who postpone preparations for the fight, they who encourage or permit dissension and division, for any reason or upon any pretext, are as much the rubble commissions as the rubble commissions. much the public enemies as the political lepers whom Democratic rule drives into the Penitentiary or out of the State.
Malcontents, laggards, disorganizers,
shall not pull down the Democratic
party, although they may multiply its
difficulties and make the struggle harder and more desperate; and, when the bat-tle is woo, a it shall be, the Democratic party, for its own suke, will pass sentence upon any who, not being with us, are against us, and make them, for all time, political outcasts, despised by Democrats of their own race and shunned by the colored Democrats who have been tried and have kept the faith.

For the white Democrats, the State

Committee are sure, no other exhorta-tion is needed. They know full well that Democratic rule is worth having, and that what is worth having is worth keeping, and will be kept. By the colored Democrats, as the State Committee believe, the solid advantages of an enlightened and honest government are thor-oughly appreciated. They have seen and felt the difference between integrity great smoker's presidential career, and and rascality, between lefty justice and as a reward for his religious services, the partisan rule. The hope is that the colored people, in larger numbers than ever before, will march beneath the folds of the Democratic banner, and so assist the Democracy in perpetuating the work of Governmental reform and industrial restoration.

The reign of ignorance and vice in South Carolina is past and gone. Virtue, intelligence and elevated statesmanship shall, as during the last two years, control the public affairs of South Carolina. For this the people fought in 1876, and the sceptre then grasped for the first time in eight years by pure and strong hands will not be laid down and shall not be ware the strong that the strong hands are the strong hands.

wrested away. John D. Kennedy Chairman. J. M. JOHNSON, W. J. COKER, F. W. DAWSON, J. J. DARGAN, J. T. IZLAR, S. McGowan, J. N. Lipscomb, William Munro, John C. Sheppard, L. W. Youmams. William Elliott

The Executive Committee has made the following appointments for the State

he following appointments for the State sampagn:

Newberry—Tuesday, September 10.
Fairfield—Friday, September 13.
Laurens—Thursday, September 12.
Abbeville—Saturday, September 14.
Chester—Monday, September 16.
Kershaw—Wednesday, September 18.
Barnwell—Wednesday, September 18.
Aiken—Friday, September 20.
Sumter—Saturday, September 21.
Clarendon—Monday, September 21.
Clarendon—Monday, September 23.
Darlington—Wednesday, September 25.
Marlboro—Friday, September 27.
Williamsburg—Monday, September 30.
Edgefield—Wednesday, October 3.
Anderson—Wednesday, October 3.
Anderson—Saturday, October 5.
Georgetown—Monday, October 7.
Oconee—Wednesday, October 10.
Pickens—Friday, October 11.
Chesterfield—Friday, October 11.
Hampton—Saturday, October 12.
Horry—Monday, October 14.
Greenville—Tuesday, October 16.
Marion—Thursday, October 17.
Spartanburg—Tuesday, October 22.
Lancaster—Tuesday, October 24.
Orangeburg—Thursday, October 24.
Union—Friday, October 29.
Richland—Monday, November 4. campagn:

—A dispatch from Salt Lake, Utah, August 27, says a Mormon with two wives took them before the Third District Court of that city, asking for naturalization papers for his second wife. She answered affirmatively the question whether she was living in polygamy. Whereupon the District Attorney objected that she was not of good moral character, and the objection was sustained. The Evening News, the Mormon Church organ, advises polygamous wives hereafter, in any matter in which the law of the land is concerned, to call themselves by their names, and in any court to take the position of unmarried women.

— Judga Kershaw has filed a judgment in the office of the Clerk of the Court for Union County, holding the set of March 18, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of persons killed because of their political opin-ions,"—better known as the Ku Klux The two Hinckles, who were with Redmond on his raid upon Gary, have been tried and convicted in the United States Court in Greenville. Redmond has not surrendered, and after this he will certainly not do so.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON & HEALTH. His Physician Prescribes a Sojoura in the

In a note dated August 20th, and addressed to the Columbia Register, Gov. Hampton says:

"Do announce that my physician pre-scribes entire rest for me for a short time in the mountains. I hope that this pre-scription will enable me to take the field with my usual health and streugth. But to do so I must give up a few of the pending meetings, and I hope that our friends will understand the reason of my absence.

\* My only regret is that I cannot just now have the pleasure of meeting any fellow citizens. my fellow-citizens.

"Very Respectfully yours,
"Wade Hampton."

Yellow Fever Ravages.

WASHINGTON, August 24. WASHINGTON, August 24.
The following is an abstract of the sanitary reports received during the past week under the national quarantine act:
At New Orleans there were 771 cases of yellow fever and 295 deaths; making in all 1,673 cases and 534 deaths. During the second of the second ring the twenty-four hours to noon yesterday, 123 new cases and 40 deaths. Vicksburg—At least 400 cases of fever from August 12 to yesterday evening, and 69 deaths; 20 deaths during the 'ast

and 69 deaths; 20 deaths during the 'ast twenty-four hours. Dr. Booth, in cl 'ge of the Marine Hospital service at that port, telegraphs: "I am sick; impossible to procure accurate data."

Memphis—144 cases and 53 deaths during the six days to Friday evening. Canton, Miss.—The first case occurred at Canton on August 1. To yesterday evening 18 cases and 8 deaths.

Port Gibson, Miss.—118 car. and 9 deaths to yesterday morning.

deaths to yesterday morning.

Cincinnati—The engineer of the steamer Golden Rule was admitted to the nospital on the 22d instant, with yellow fever, and also, one other case, probably of yellow fever, from Memphis.

Morgan City, La—One case August 21; patient from New Orleans.

Ocean Springs, Miss.—3 cases and 1

death; all imported. St. Louis—4 refugees died of yellow fever at St. Louis during the past week.

Louisville—4 river boatmen, suffering from yellow fever, are under treatment in an improvised hospital on the Marine Hospital grounds, who were admitted from the steamers John Porter, Sunflower Belle and Golden Crown, on the 17th and 18th instant 18th instant.

Mobile-The case reported as fever on August 16 is officially announced as a

Mistake.

Key West—No yellow fever.

Grenada, Miss.—So many of the remaining population are stricken with fever that definite information cannot be Havana-Ninety deaths from fever and

6 from small-pox for the week ending August 17. Matanzas-Decrease in cases of yellow fever. Only five American vessels in port on August 16, and all of them have either had or were having cases of fever

From Cardenas and Sagua La Grande, Cuba, no fever advices to the 16th in-

After Senator Patterson.

Washington, August 24. WASHINGTON, August 24.

It is stated on good authority to night that a requisition has been issued by Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, for Senator John J. Patterson, indicted for bribery of the State Legislature to secure his election as Senator. An ex-Federal officer of South Carolina says that if a requisition for Patterson has not already been issued he has positive information that one will be sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania, in which Governor of Pennsylvania, in which State the indicted Senator is now supposed to be, within a few days. As an evidence of the fact that officers are now on the lookout for Patterson the following story is told: On Tuesday afternoon last two South Carolina detectives called at the Senator's residence on Eleventh street and inquired if he was attent and inquired if he was attent and inquired if he was attent and inquired in he was attent and he was a supplied in the state of the fact that officers are now on the lookout for Patterson the following story is told: street and inquired if he was at home. The officers were informed that Patterson was in Baltimore. One of the Senator's sons saw and recognized the detectives. His father was in Washington at the His father was in Washington at the time but had made preparations to go North on the evening train. The young man learned that the detectives had gone to Baltimore on a local train. At 9:30 P. M. the Senator and son took the night express for Philadelphia. At Baltimore the two detectives stepped aboard the train. Young Patterson, who stood on the platform disguised in his silk cap, the officers supposed to be a brakeman, and asked him if any one had entered the cars at the Baltimore station.

"Nobody but a lady," was the reply, and the officers returned to their search in Baltimore, doubtless feeling sure that the Senator had not left the city, at least on the night express.

on the night express.

RAINEY AGAIN RUNS .- The Repub-RAINEY AGAIN RUNS.—The Republican Convention for this the First Congressional District met at Florence, August 22, and very tamely and unanimously renominated J. H. Rainey for Congress. Swails, Johnson, of Sumter, and Bowman spoke as candidates. The first two declined in favor of Raincy. Old Mr. Bowman used to be a Methodist preacher but was dispensed with on care Old Mr. Bowman used to be a Methodist preacher, but was dispensed with on account of heresy in regard to future punishment, I'm told. He didn't say anything about Congress, but said that the head and front of the offending is that he thinks the negroes had better be colonized, as they can't live on terms of equality with the whites. He talked like a subdued, submissive exhorter. I don't think there is much harm in him. There is an ospecial objection to his preaching colonization. He is the man whom the negroes are trying to make Whittemore's successor. He is not near rascal enough to succeed Whittemore, and he certainly is not the man to revive the desponding Republicans. Rainey evidently thinks there is little hope of his e'ection. Richardson will go to Congress this time, with an overwhelming majority.—Cor. News and Courier.

ANDERSON, S. C., Aug 27, 1878. Editor of the Anderson Intelligencer: SIR-Anticipating that you may publish in this issue of your paper the report and testimony of the Investigating Committee, on certain bills and transactions therein named, I ask, as an act of justice to myself, that this card accompany the publication. One Everidge Cain, a colored member of the Legislature at the time he speaks of, uses my name as being present at a certain time and place. His testimony, so far as he connects my name with the transaction testified to by him-self, is utterly false, as I was not in the city of Columbia from the last of November, 1871, to the fall of 1872, long after the bills had passed and the scrip referred to issued, and could not have been the person he testifies to as having

Respectfully, J. W. HARRISON.

Application for Charter. Additional to the series of th

AN ORDINANCE

Prevent Cattle and other Stock from Running at Large within the Corporat Limits of the Town of Anderson.

Limits of the Town of Anderson.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Anderson, in Council assembled, and by the authority of the same—

1st. That no owner of Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Colts, Bulls, Cows, Calves, Goats, Sheep, Hogs, Pigs, Oxen, or other stock, shall wilfully or through negligence suffer or permit them, or any of them, to run at large within the corporate limits of this Town, and any person or persons violating this Ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined for each head of Cattle or other stock so suffered or permitted to run at large, Fifty Cents.

the or other stock so suffered or permitted to run at large, Fifty Cents.

2d. It shall be the duty of the Town Mar-shal, or any one or more of his assistants, to take, seize and impound any Cattle or other stock found upon the streets in viola-tion of the foregoing section, and retain the same in his custody until released according to the provisions of this Ordinance.

3d. Whenever the Town Marshal, or his assistants, impound any Cattle or other

same in his custody until released according to the provisions of this Ordinance.

3d. Whenever the Town Marshal, or his assistants, impound any Cattle or other stock as hereinbefore provided, he shall at once inform the owner thereof, and such owner may secure the release of the same by paying the fine prescribed in Section 1. If the owner refuses or neglects to pay such fine immediately, the Town Marshal shall procure a summons from the Clerk of the Town Council, directed to the owner or owners of such Cattle or other stock so impounded, informing him thereof, and requiring him to appear before the Town Council five days thereafter, to answer the charge of wilfully suffe. Ing or permitting such Cattle or other stock to run at large within the corporate limits of the Town.

4th. That if the owner of such Cattle or other stock so impounded shall at the appointed time appear before the Town Council and answer such charge, the Council shall proceed to try the case according to its rules for the trial of other offences, and if it finds the party charged "not guilty," his Cattle or other stock shall at once be delivered to him; but if it finds him "guilty," he shall pay the fine, together with the cost of feeding and caring for such Cattle or other stock, the cost of the trial, before they are delivered to him. And if he refuses or fails to pay such sum, the Town Marshal shall advertise said Cattle or other stock, the cost of the trial, before they are delivered to him. And if he refuses or fails to pay such sum, the Town Marshal shall advertise said Cattle or other stock, the cost of the trial, before they are delivered to him. And if he refuses or fails to pay such sum, the Town Marshal shall advertise for fine, together with all cost and charges, and returning the overplus, if any, to said owner.

5th. If the owner of impounded Cattle or other stock cannot be found out for two days, the Town Marshal shall advertise for fine days by posting in three public places in the Town as summons directed "To whom it may co

served with summons, if known, or by advertisement, if unknown, refuses or fails to appear at the time of trial, it shall be taken as a plea of guilty, and the case proceeded with accordingly.

7th. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the owner of Cattle or other stock in the contained of the contained shall prevent the owner of the contained the

7th. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the owner of Cattle or other stock impounded from obtaining the same from the Town Marshal before trial by paying the fine prescribed in Section 1, together with such cost as may have accrued up to the

time of such payment.

8th. This Ordinance shall go into effect
on and after the first day of September
next, and continue until amended or repealed.

9th. All Ordinances and parts of Ordinances conflicting with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Done and ratified in Council, and the seal

of the corporation of said Town affix-[SEAL] ed thereto, this the 27th day of August, 1878.

G. F. TOLLY, Intendant.
THOS. C. LIGON, TOWN Clerk.
August 29, 1878

7

THE GREAT

AMERICAN

One of the Greatest Inventions of the

age for the economy of

LABOR AND PROFITS

To Fruit Growers and Farmers.

From Fifteen to Twenty Bushels of Fruit

can be dried in one day. On exhibition and for sale by

C. A. REED, Agent. and JOHN E. PEOPLES. Aug 8, 1878

Carolina Collegiate Institute WILL be opened again SEPTEMBER 2th, 1878.

Charges per Term of Thirteen Weeks. Charges per Term of Thirteen Weeks.

Primary Studies, in advance, \$1; at end of Term, \$6.

Intermediate Studies, in advance, \$3; at end of Term, \$10.

Highest Studies, in advance, \$12; at end of Term, \$14.

Entrance Fee, per term, 25c.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, \$10 per month, payable promptly at close of each month.

For further information, apply to

For further information, apply to
W. J. LIGON, President.
August 22, 1878 6 3

Thomasville Female College, DAVIDSON CO., N. C. THE 22d Session begins August 23, 1878. Board and Tuition in English per Month \$15. A first class institution unsurpassed for beauty of location, health and every requisite. Eight thoroughly qualified live teachers. Unusually extensive and thorough course. Three grades of Diplomas, To accommodate the steadily increasing patronage a large addition to the building is in progress. For Catalogue address, 6-4. H. W. REINHART, Pres.

Notice to Contractors. THE Contract for Repairing Durham's
Bridge, across Saluda River, will be
let on the THIRTIETH day of AUGUST,
1878, at eleven o'clock, at the Bridge. We
reserve the right of rejecting any or all bids.

SAMUEL BROWNE,
Commissioner for Anderson.

— CAMPBELL,
Commissioner for Greenville.

Aug 1, 1878

3

7

Vanderbilt University. FOURTH SESSION opens Sept. 1, 1878, and closes June 1, 1879, Fees in Literary and Scientific Department, \$35; Law, \$100; Medicine, \$55; The ology, \$15.

Board and lodging per month, \$16 to \$20. Professors, 27; Instructors, 8; Students last year, 405. For Catalogues address

L. C. GARLAND, Chancellor, 6-4

Common Pleas for Anderson County, at his office, on Monday, the 30th day of Beptember next, at 11 o'clock a. m., by the undersigned and others, stockholders in the same.

N. J. NEWELL.

Aug 29, 1878

Tenns Board and Discipline.

Tenns Board and University or Business. Recommended for Location, Health, Morality, Scholar-ship and Discipline.

Tenns Board and tultion per half sees, address Finley, Harvay & Co., Atlants, Go.

Shire, Sup't. Bethel Academy P. C., Fauquier County, Va.

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and have in Store a complete assortment of Goods

A Nice Line of Spring and Summer Prints, Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings at prices lower than ever was known before Ticking from 10c. to 25c, per yard.

Cottonades and Plaid Homespuns—Gar Cottonades and Plaid Homespuns, nade in Columbus, Ga., are the cest goods in that line that can be had. Colors warranted Hoslery, &c .- A good assortment of English and American Hosiery and Notions Boots and Shoes—Persons in need o. 1 good Shoe or Boot will please call on us It is not economy to buy a shoddy Shoe.

Flour-Best Tennessee Flour. Buckwheat Flour at 5e. per lb.

New Orlerus Melasses, common to the best. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron and IN FANCY GROCERIES.

We have Mince Meat, Raisins, Citron, Currants, Apple and Quince Butter, Corn Starch, Flavoring Extracts, Fresh Soda Crackers, Canned Goods, and other things too numerous to mention.

Flavoring Extracts, Fresh Soda Crackers, Canned Goods, and other things too numerous to mention.

Potware—Another lot of that cheap Potware.

French Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Buggy Materials, Manilla Rope.

Crockery, China and Glassware, Lamp Goods and Chandeliers, something new and nice.

Woodenware—Trays, Caurus, Buckets, Brooms, &c.

Fish, Tardware, Bacon, Lard, Garden Seeds, Kcrosene Oil.

A nice assortment of Wall Papering.

To arrive this week Cashmarets, Tweeds and Unen Goods.

We solicit the attention of Cash Buyers, and all of our friends and customers, to our Stock and Prices. We do not say we will sell Goods lower than anybody else, but that we will sell as low as any one will sell the same class of Goods. We keep good Goods and will be pleased to have you examine our goods and prices before you buy.

A. B. TOWERS & CO. No. 4 Granite Row, Anderson, S. C.

## ACRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

(Formerly Magnolia,)

April 11, 1878

COTTON GIN. " PRICES LOWER THAN ever BEFORE.



GUARANTEED TO MAKE THE

Breaking the Roll

THE GULLETT STEEL BRUSH, TAYLOR and SUMMER'S GINS are also offer The VICTOR CANE MILL and COOK EVAPORATORS, warranted to give satisfac

TOZER'S PLANTATION ENGINES are still ahead, and we are ready to receive orders for the ginning season. Every kind of Agricultural Machinery furnished at moderate prices. Always see us before buying elsewhere.

SULLIVAN & CO. July 18, 1878

## LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS

THE acknowledged LEADER OF FASHION and FIRST CLASS GOODS has just returned from the North, where she superintended the selection of A LARGE and HANDSOME LOT of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Which she proposes to sell CHEAP for CASH. The MANTUA and MILLINERY Departments are of the first class, and no pains will be spared to gratify the taste and accommodate the purse of customers.

Our stock is large and in varied tints and texture, and great variety.

Thanking the public for past favors, we beg them to give us a call before pur-

## CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

LOOK AT MY PRICES.

PANTS from 65 cents to \$7.00 per pair. VESTS from 75 cents to \$5.00 each.
COATS from \$1.25 to \$15.00 each.
SUITS from \$3.50 to \$25.00.
HATS from 75 cents to \$3.50. CASSIMERES from 50c. to \$6.00 per yard.

READY MADE CLOTHING Soon to arrive. A beautiful lot of CASSIMERES already received from New

Call and see me. Sewing Machines at \$25.00 Cash.

L. P. SMITH.

McCuily's Corner.

35,000 pounds of Bacon, 50 barrels New Orleans Syrup, 100 barrels of Choice Flour. 25 bags of Coffee.

WE keep a large lot of fresh Francy Groceries constantly on hand, and will sell them at the lowest prices. Also, we are just receiving an extensive stock of DEV GOODS, for the Spring trade—Ladies' Dress Goods, Hats, Shoes, Trimmings, &c., in great variety. Gents' Dress Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., in all the latest styles. Also, a large lot of READY MADE CLOTHING.

We keep a full line of Hardware, Cutlery, Earthenware, Crockeryware, Glassware, &c.

We will be pleased to have you call on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will no

NO. 10 GRANITE ROW, ANDERSON, S. C. April 4, 1878

GOODS ARE SOLD

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

AT THE

LIVE CASH STORE

LIGON HILL.

SIMPSON, REID

BEST DYSPEPTIC MEDICINES KNOWN Simmons' Hepatic Compound,

Merrill's Hepatine for the Liver, Green's August Flower.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The Patent Self-Acting Cow Milker M'fg Co.

GRO. KING, Prosident Office, 575 Mr. LCWRY, New York.

ONTY "ONE-STUDY" FEMALE COLLEGE THE SOUTH

> THE SECOND SECTION OF THE

Williamston Female College Williamston, S. C.,

OPENS MONDAY, Sept. 9. The Fall Session closes Dec. 20. New classes are formed at the beginning of each Section; so that pupils may join

the school Sept. 9th as conveniently and profitably as at any other time. Rates for the 15 weeks :- Board, exclusive of washing, \$45.00; Regular Tuitien, \$7.50 to \$15.00; Instrumental Music, \$15.00. No extra charge for Latin, Calisthenics or Health-Lift, or for Kindergarten Lessons in the Primary Department.

Relying entirely on its own merits as live, thorough school, it confidently expects a continuance of the liberal patronage it has thus far enjoyed. Our new Catalogue sets forth the wonder-

ful advantages of the One-Study Plan, and the other valuable peculiarities of the Institution.

Fer a copy, address REV. S. LANDER. Aug 22, 1878

T. C. GOWER & CO. Greenville, S. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN TOORS, SASH, BLINDS. MANTELS and SHINGLES.

STAIR WORK, NEWELS. HAND-RAILS and BALUSTERS, LIME

CEMENT and

GLASS, in any quantity. TEMPLE'S IMPROVED

PORCELAIN LINED PUMP Sewer and Drain PIPING.

The most complete establishment in the ap-country from which to procure

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Send lists for estimates Thankful for past favors from the copie of Anderson, we respectfully request continuance of the same.

T. C. GOWER & CO. Greenville, S. C. Nov 8, 1877 THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY OF ANDERSON. By W. W. Humphreys, Esq., Probate Judge.

To Clarissa Gaines, William A. Gaines, Marshall B. Gaines, Edmund P. Gaines, Lawson P. Gaines, Carrie A. Gaines, Maxwell C. Gaines, Jane R. msey, David M. Ramsey, Lou Ramsey, Lav a Ram-sey and Mattle Ramsey—Greeting: sey and Mattie Ramsey—Greeting:

OU are hereby required to appear at the Court of Probate, to be holden at Anderson Court House, for Anderson County, on the second Monday of September, A. D. 1878, to show cause, if any you can, why the Real Estate of Nahaniel Gaines, deceased, situate in said County, on Broadmouth Creek, and other tracts of land described in the petition, and containing Six Hundred and Seventy Acres, should not be partitioned as set forth in the petition, allotting to Frances S. Riley, William A. Gaines, Tilman R. Gaines, Lawson P. Gainea, Marshal B. Gaines and Edmund P.

ies, Marshal B. Gaines and Edmund I Gaines, Marshal B. Gaines and Edmund P. Gaines each the one-twelfth; to Carrie A. Gaines and Maxwell C. Chines each the one-twenty-fourth; and to Jane Ramsey, David M. Ramsey, Lon Ramsey, Laura Ramsey and Mattie Ramsey each the one-sixtieth.

sixtieth.

Given ander my hand and seal, this twonty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred [L. s.] and seventy-eight, and in the one hundred and third year of American independence.

MURRAY & MURRAY,

Att'ys. Pro. Pet.

W. W. HUMPHREYS,

Judge of Probate.

To the Defendants Carrie A. Gaines and Maxwell C. Gaines:

TAKE NOTICE, That the petition in this action, together with the summons, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of tl 2 Probate Court at Anderson Court House, in the County of Anderson, in said State of South Carolina, on the twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1878, and that the object of said petition is to partition the Real Estate of Nathantel Gaines, deceased, as set forth in the foregoing summons.

MURRAY & MURRAY,

Attorneys Pro. Pet.

July 23, 1878

SHERIFF'S SALE.
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDERSON COUNT

ANDERSON COURTY.

DY virtue of various executions to me
directed I will expose to sale on the
First Monday in September next, 1878, at
Anderson Court House, S. C., the following
property, to wit:

LOT NO. 1, or home place, containing
sixteen (16) acres, more or less, bounded by
lands of W. R. Simpson, S. S. Cherry and
others.

and so W. R. Simpson, S. S. Cherry and others.

LOT NO. 2, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, upon which there is a Store-house and other buildings, and bounded by John Cherry and others.

The above lots of land are lying in the village of Pendleton, in Anderson County, and levied upon as the property of Carver Randall in favor of Thomas Dickson and others agains. Carver Randall, out of which the Defendant is entitled to his homestead, which will be appraised and set off to him before the day of tale, and what of the remainder will be exhibited on day of sale.

Terms of sale Cash. Purchaser to pay extra for papers.

extra for papers.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,
Sheriff Anderson County.

August 8, 1878 A. K. Long. R. L. GILLILAND. New Firm! New Goods.

LONG & GILLILAND 108 Main Street, Columbia, S. C., BOOK BINDERS, STATIONERS Blank Book Manufacturers,

Wholesale and Rotail Dealers in all kinds of STAPLE & FANCY STATIONERY, GENERAL NEWSDEALBES,

Oct 4, 1877 for Music promptly filled BUIST'S NEW CROP TURNIP SEED.

At Wholescle and Retall. MASON'S Improved FRUIT JARS. ALSO. A full line of-

DRUGS, MEDICIES,
CHEMICALS, &c.,
PAINTO, UILS,
GLASS and PUTTY,
DYE STUFFS, &c., Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1878 WILLIAMS,